

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

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號六十月三十一年二十八百八千英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1882.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL,

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GORDON STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, New Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GOBON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MCCOY, MCGEE A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suzhou, CAMBELL & Co., AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.

Reserve Fund, ... 2,100,000 Dollars.

### Court of Directors.

Chairman—H. L. DALEYMELE, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—H. D. G. FORBES, Esq.  
Hon. F. B. JOHNSTON, F. D. SASBON, Esq.  
A. P. MOEVEN, Esq. M. E. SASBON, Esq.  
A. MOLIVE, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

### Chair Manager.

Hongkong,...THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Manager  
Shanghai,...EWAN CAMERON, Esq.  
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

### Hongkong.

Interest Allowed.  
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent.  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

### Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1882.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.  
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1846.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

Capital Fully Paid-up, £20,000.  
Reserve Fund, ... 200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue BEBECHE,  
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOURTON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MADRAS, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,  
MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.  
Messrs O. J. HAMBRO & SON,

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,  
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

All 3 months' notice 3 % per Annum.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 12 " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
Manager.  
Ortional Bank Corporation.

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AS AGENTS for the Sale of their  
GOODS, by MESSRS. KINDOH & CO.,  
WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM,  
and by M. MEYER & CO.,  
Hongkong, August 13, 1882.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, in the Responsibility of  
MR. W. KIRKFOOT HUGHES, in their  
firm, charmed on the 31st December last,  
The Business will be carried on under  
the same Style, by MR. WILLIAM LEGGE  
and MR. EDWARD JONES HUGHES,  
HUGHES & LEGGE,  
Hongkong, January 14, 1882.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the  
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,  
of Tokio, at THIS PORT.  
Geo. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

### NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DEBLOIS BUSH  
is Admitted a PARTNER in our  
Firm from this date, and Mr. GEORGE  
WHEELER is authorized to sign our  
Name.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st January, 1882.

april

### Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OR  
JAPANESE PORCELAINS, BRONZE,  
LAQUERWARE AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions to sell by Public Auction, on

### SATURDAY,

the 18th March, 1882, at 2 p.m., at his  
Sales Rooms, Pedder's Wharf,—

A VERY HANDSOME AND VALUABLE  
COLLECTION OF  
JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZES,  
LACQUERWARE, &c., &c.,  
comprising—

SOME VERY RARE & OLD SATSUMA VASES,  
INCENSE BURNERS, CUPS AND PLATES, &c.  
TOKIO, SATSUMA, KUTANI VASES, JARS,  
&c.

BRASS AND SATSUMA ENAMELED VASES  
AND PLATES, BRONZES, CORALS, NITRICKES,  
TEA, BREAKFAST AND COFFEE SETS, AND  
ASSORTED COLLECTION OF TRA POTY.

CABINETTS BRONZE INLAID, AND SILVER,  
BANDS, WRITING DESKS, TEA CADDIES,  
CIGAR CASES, PAPER BOXES, TEA-TOYS,  
CORAN AND SOOCHOON VASES, &c., &c.,  
&c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the  
Sale, and the above on view on Friday next.

TERMS.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1882.

april

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received inscrip-  
tions to sell by Public Auction, on

### WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd March, 1882, at Noon, at the  
Golwons of Meissu Messo & Co., West  
Point,—

(For Account of whom it may concern),  
1,319 Gunna Bags SIAM RICE,  
355 Mat Bags BROWN SUGAR,  
And,  
About 2,200 Piculs YELLOW PEAS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, March 15, 1882.

april

### For Sale.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.

BEST INDIAN SILVER JEWEL-  
LERY, of various kinds.  
INDIAN CASHMERE SHAWLS.

SMOKING CAPS,  
RUMPOOREE CHUDERS; and  
CASHMERE CLOTH, assorted, for  
LADIES' DRESSES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
N. M. KHAMISA,  
8 and 10, Peel Street.  
Hongkong, January 28, 1882.

april

### For Sale.

MESSRS. W. J. LOCKETT'S Cele-  
brated BRANDS, TIEFEL'S Ex-  
port PALE ALE, and FREDERIC'S  
DUBLIN STOUT in Pint and Quarts.

THE OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

By Order, E. GEORGE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

april

### For Sale.

MESSRS. W. J. LOCKETT'S Cele-  
brated BRANDS, TIEFEL'S Ex-  
port PALE ALE, and FREDERIC'S  
DUBLIN STOUT in Pint and Quarts.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

april

### For Sale.

THE OWNERS OF KELUNG COL-  
LERY, FORMOSA, are prepared to  
SELL COALS of the following  
Description, viz.:—

BEST SCREENED COALS,  
CLEAN NUT COALS,  
UNSCREENED NUT COALS,  
BLAST COALS.

Address: OFFICIAL IN CHARGE,  
KELUNG COLLERY.  
Hongkong, March 18, 1882.

april

### For Sale.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S  
Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS  
TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in  
fairly good condition).

Apply to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.  
Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

WASHING BOOKS.  
(English and Chinese.)

WARMERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use  
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now  
be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA Mail Office.

## To Let.

### TO LET, FURNISHED.

THE well-known BUNGALOW, with  
GARDEN, &c., on Mount Kellett, the  
Property of Mr. T. C. Hayler, Q.C. Can  
be inspected at any time on application to  
the Watchman.

Apply to R. G. ALFORD,  
Surveyor, &c., &c.,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, March 13, 1882.

mr27

### TO LET.

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1882.

april

### NOTICE.

COLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S NEW  
AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, is now  
open at the UNITED CLUB, Staunton  
Street, opposite the Union Church, where  
Instructions are Free of Charge.

BILL TARGETS!!! FLYING AND STATIONARY  
BIRDS THAT DISAPPEAR WHEN HIT!!!

### ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING RIFLES!!!

Gallery open daily from 4 to 12 p.m., to  
all respectable Members of the Community.

Hongkong, March 13, 1882.

mr27

### Intimations.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Annual General MEET-  
ING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE  
of the General Agents, on FRIDAY, the  
17th day of March current, at Three o'clock  
p.m., for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the General Agents, together  
with a Statement of Accounts to 31st  
December, 1881.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will  
be CLOSED on the 4th to the 17th Current,  
both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 1, 1882.

mr27

### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE issues of 1878 WANTED.  
Apply at this OFFICE.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

mr27

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## For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.  
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.CHRISTMAS STORES AND  
NEW AND SEASONABLE  
GOODS.EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.  
MUSCATEL RAISINS.METZ FRUIT.  
ASSORTED COSAQUES.

CALLARD &amp; BOWSER'S CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CURRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

MACKINNON PEN.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

Ex STEAMER "Glenelg."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TEYSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

FILBERTS.

COCONUTS.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIEBIG'S &amp; EPP'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTELY &amp; PALMER'S BISCUITS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BRAUN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &amp;c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HEIDRECK'S MONOPOLE &amp; WHITE

SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM &amp; Co., pints &amp; quarts.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints &amp; quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, "

IRE. GRAVES, "

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES &amp; PORT —

SAUCONY'S MANZANILLA &amp; AMON-

TILLADO.

SAUCONY'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &amp;c.—

1, 2 &amp; 3 STAR HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISQUIT DUTOURG &amp; Co.'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTRUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BOEKER'S OLD ORANGE BITTERS.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

HASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &amp;

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE AND PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Fresh ROLL BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Boiled CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russian OVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson &amp; Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

YACHT &amp; PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA RACKER

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CQUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

EYE MEAL.

SPECIALTY SELECTED

C I G A R S.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 ozs. Boxes.

BREAKFAST OONGOU @ 20 cents p. lb.

SHIPHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING AND SAIL-MAKING promptly

executed.

Hongkong, January 25, 1882.

## Mails.



## Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.  
THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY  
WILL GIVE THEIR  
THIRD PERFORMANCE  
ON SATURDAY NEXT,  
the 18th Instant,  
When will be produced  
**"LA SONNAMBULA."**

Dramatic Personae.  
Il Conte..... Signor Corti.  
Teresa Molinari..... Signor Bertolini.  
Amina..... Signor Pinelli.  
Elvino..... Signor Vanzetti.  
Eliza..... Signor Silini.  
Alessio..... Signor Paterni.  
Notario..... Signor Brunetti.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle, \$3.00 \$1.50  
Stalls, \$2.00 \$1.00  
Pit, \$1.00

All Claims must be settled on board

before delivery is taken, otherwise they

will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin Steerage.  
To KORE, \$6.00 \$1.50  
YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI, 75 20  
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, 120 40  
" KORE, 35 30

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN

PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki

will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail

Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the

Company's OFFICES, Praya Central, Ground

Floor of Messrs RUSSELL &amp; Co.

II. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 7, 1882.

## INSURANCES.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY, OF STETTIN.STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,  
ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,  
AND LONDON;BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken through Bills

of Lading to BATAVIA, PERSIAN

GULF PORTS, MARSEILLE,

TRISTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK

AND BOSTON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are

prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE

at Current Rates.

MEYER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1882.

## NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

Risks on First Class Godowns at

per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1882.

## NOTICE.

THE CIVILIAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS,  
TO BE HELD ONTHE CRICKET GROUND,  
on

THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1882,

COMMENCING AT 2 P.M.

To-day's Advertisements.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND

SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND ATLANTIC &amp; OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

T H E S S : S. G. G A E L I C will be despatched

for San Francisco via Yokohama, on

TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1882, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai and Japan port.

All Parcels Packages should be marked to

address in full; and same will be received at

the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Return Receipts of 25 % made on all

Receipts of Owners issued.

Complaints to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further Particulars, regarding

FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the Agency of

**That Ping.** The ceremony was accompanied with a display of Chinese crackers, and of bag-pipe music. Several of the Directors of the Dock Company were present, together with a considerable number of ladies. The vessel has been designed and built under the supervision of the employees of the Dock Company, and several practical authorities present expressed a very favourable opinion of the appearance of the vessel as she lay in the water. The whole of the ceremony was most successful. It may be added that the *That Ping* is one of the largest vessels that has been constructed in these waters, and that the able Acting Secretary of the Dock Company (Mr. Cooke) has had the supervision of several of the craft built here of late years.

We are glad to learn from the Japan papers that the U. S. S. *Richmond*, of the safety of which there was at one time serious apprehension, a report being circulated that she had been burned at sea, has arrived all safe at Yokohama. The *Japan Gazette* says:—The U. S. S. *Richmond*, left Panama on the 17th October. Arrived at Tahiti on the 26th November. Arrived at Apia, Samoa, on the 25th December. Left Apia on January 10th and arrived at Pago-pago next day. Left Pago-pago on January 19th for Yokohama and anchored in Tatayami bay on February 23rd. Three days out from Pago-pago met a gale which lasted two days. Ran 3,000 miles in eighteen days' steaming; light variable winds for seventeen days, and then gales till last day. Mr. T. M. Dawson, United States consul at Apia, Samoa, came to Yokohama on the U. S. S. *Richmond* on his way to the United States on leave of absence from his government.

The idea of making a Canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, cheaper and deeper, and in every way superior to that of M. de Leissps, has taken hold of certain Practical English minds. A contemporary learns that Mr. John Pender and one or two others were lately in Egypt, with an eye to the realisation of the scheme. The new canal would start from the Nile near Alexandria and go diagonally across the country to Suez. The cost of the work is calculated at ten millions sterling, the outlay on the Suez Canal having been sixteen millions. Six millions economised would enable the new canal to accommodate traffic as a much lower figure than the existing one is obliged to charge. The new Company would be as English one, and it is expected that, as the greater portion of the vessels now using the Suez Canal are English, the new canal would be sure of a preference from them even at equal rates, and *a fortiori* from a rate below those which the existing Company must exact to pay dividends on its enormous capital.

#### BIMETALLISM.

That the necessity for some action with regard to the use of both gold and silver for money is still greatly exercising the minds of the financial and commercial worlds, and that bimetallism is daily growing in favour is shown by the resolution announced to us by telegram passed at the last meeting at the Mansion House, London. That the subject is most important and urgent is generally admitted. The two precious metals have for ages performed the functions of money, and there can no doubt that to silver must be awarded the palm of antiquity and more general use in this respect. The depreciation of silver began with the great influx of gold in the sixteenth century when the immense stock of this metal accumulated by the Mexicans and Peruvians was seized by the Spanish conquerors and exported to Europe. Since then fresh discoveries have made the use of gold more general, and as a consequence a steady decrease in the price of silver followed. The ratio of silver to gold

in the India Council in London, in stopping a channel for the outflow of silver, have caused a continual fall of prices in that metal, which reached its climax or panic stage in the month of August 1876, when silver was quoted at \$3, 11d. per ounce in the London market. In 1878 another monetary conference was held at Paris, which passed a resolution declaring it absolutely necessary to maintain in the world the functions of both gold and silver, and which was therefore in direct opposition to the resolution of the 1867 conference. The bimetallics maintain that the present monetary depression is in a great measure due to the unnatural and sudden change of a monometallic standard and that the frequent variations in the value of silver is only to be remedied by a return to bimetallism. This bimetallic is the free mintage of the precious metals at a certain fixed ratio by all countries agreeing to such a standard. To obtain the legal tender of either metal for the payment of debts at the option of the debtor. But bimetallists, as Mr. Granville puts it, "is not an attempt to make gold or silver, or both together, the currency of any country, the probability being that under such an arrangement no transaction would take place as to the coin in which the ordinary transactions of life are carried on. Bankers would, as they are now, hold in their till just such notes, coin, or change as their customers require, and would not, any more than we do now, force their creditors or depositors to take away sacks of five-franc pieces or crowns when they want cash with which to pay their wages or bills. Legally, of course, this could be done; but as the habit now is to keep precisely that form of currency which depositors require, so it would be under a bimetallic system. An example of this is to be found in England in the last century. The law was bimetallic, but the practice was a gold currency. In India, if a bi-metallic law were promulgated to-morrow, in practice silver would continue to be used." Of such a bimetallic, Mr. Alex. Baring, the greatest financier of his age, expressly stated that a bimetallic is the natural and best standard. With regard to the contention of bi-metallics that such a standard would be productive of greater steadiness, Professor Jevons, although a monometallicist, has recorded his conviction that bi-metallicism tends to an "equilibrium action." The chief statements of the bimetallic party are,—that silver is a fit metal to be used as legal tender money; that the fixed ratio of silver to gold should be 1 to 1; that a common international agreement between the larger States as to the ratio of silver to gold is possible, and also that the amount of money used by the larger States is so great in excess of that used by the rest of the world that the regulation of the relative values of the two metals is practically under their control. The ratio of 1 to 1 has been selected because it is the average ratio maintained by France under her bi-metallic currency laws for many years, and they justly urge that this could be more easily maintained by a powerful union combining the continental countries of Europe, the United States and the British Empire. If such a powerful combination of the great nations of the world should be formed, and bi-metallic decided on by them, all future fluctuations in silver, and the consequent loss of exchange, would practically cease, so greatly would they be minimised.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.)

Thursday, March 16.

A SWINDLER. Li Afuk was charged with two offences: first, with stealing a jacket belonging to Lung Ho Ching, a servant, and second with being a rogue and vagabond.

The defendant avowed the complaint in Queen's Road, on the 3rd March, and persuaded him to exchange his jacket for an apparent nugget of gold, which turned out to be brass. Yesterday the defendant was observed by the complainant for the first time since the 3rd; the latter asked the former to return the jacket, and being promised it, accompanied him to the Recreation Ground. The jacket, however, was not produced, and the receiver was given in charge, when another six nuggets of brass were found in his possession, no doubt intended to be used in the same nefarious way.

The offender will be supported on prison fare for the next six months, with hard labour.

A CHARGE AGAINST A CONSTABLE DISMISSED. Goodoo, a Sikh constable, was accused by Ng Ashi, hawkier, with having assaulted him on the 11th March.

The complainant's statement was that the defendant came to him while he was moving timber in Queen's Road, and asked him to show his license, which he did. The defendant came back two or three times and repeated his request, which was always complied with. After being shown it the last time, the defendant ordered the complainant to go to the Police to vend his wares there, but this order being unheeded Goodoo took him by the queue and pressed his head to the ground, with his face downwards, inflicting several scars. He then took him to the Station, but after hearing the charge the case was dismissed. The complainant, on being dismissed, got a summons against the constable.

Goodoo said that the complainant, when asked to show his license, made some indecent gestures, and used words which he thought was abusive language. On attempting to arrest him the complainant started to run, but his foot caught in the coat—*voilà!*—his bucket fell, and thus came to grief.

The defendant dismissed the summons, because of insufficient evidence, but convinced the Sikh, remanding that the complainant's version of the matter was a much more probable one, than the conceivable.

#### A DIBONIAN LAVOYER.

Ho Atai, was engaged by Li Kum, a shop-keeper, to carry bricks from the Prao to his shop in Queen's Road, but instead of taking them the promises was to go on in a different direction by the shop-keeper, who was on account of a great many of the bricks having gone missing in the lamasery. The defendant admitted taking the bricks, his object being to procure 100 cash to spend and enjoy himself with. For committing this little indiscretion he was sent to prison for six weeks, during which time he will have to labour hard.

#### LAURENTY AS AN ENGINEERMAN.

James Thomas, fireman on board the *Glenelg*, who was proved to have been in the unlawful possession of a jacket belonging to Henry Olson, on the 7th instant, and whose case was remanded for a week to give him an opportunity of discovering a man, whom he had given his jacket to, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, the unknown individual still remaining in custody.

(Before Frederick Steward, Esq.)

#### BOOTS AND VARIANOID.

James Solomon, the African seaman charged with being a rogue and vagabond with the intention of persuading people to

yesterday, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### THEFT OF COPPER.

Loung Kam, Captain of a lighter, was charged with stealing a quantity of copper, value \$27, on the 6th instant at Hung Hom Dock, belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

Ad. Hogg, a watchman, gave evidence to the following effect:—On the 3rd March a lighter belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Company, and of which the defendant is Captain, entered the Hung Hom Dock to be re-coaled. By agreement the old copper was to be the property of the Dock Company, but on the 8th instant, when the repairs had been completed, a quantity of this copper was missed. A search was made on board the lighter, and about 230 lbs. were found concealed below the ceiling. When the property was found six men forming the crew and a woman, believed to be defendant's wife, departed, leaving the defendant to bear the onus of the whole transaction.

Joseph Smith, foreman carpenter, under whose supervision the work was carried out, said that not being aware of the exact terms of the agreement he allowed the defendant and his men to store away the old copper in the hold.

The defendant said he was unaware at first that the property belonged to any other than his master, but after being told that it was the property of the Dock Company he ordered it ashore. He landed so much of it, and was to have removed the remainder, discovered under the ceiling, but the watchman would not allow it.

The defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### CANTON.

March 15th.

The "C. A. T. S." recorded last evening the repetition of "Barberini" that its previous successful presentation suggested; and, although we had to regret the absence

of the previous performers of the conspicuous parts of the two Princes—(of course, especially, in that illness was the cause)—I may say that the Play maintained its interest for those who saw it before; whilst for the considerable number of the audience beside, including a dozen or more of the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy as well as N.W.W., they are supposed to protect the City from inundations by the overflowing of a small river a little further off, and are thus placed beyond outside of the Levée, or proper water barrier on this side of the City. On turning in towards the principal West Gate, we passed a single unicorn on the Levée itself sitting on its haunches with its mouth open, as if laughing at the absurdity of being placed there for any useful purpose. Although the shape of the unicorn (Tu-kio-ko) is different, the horn is similar, that diamond-shaped in cross section is to that of the Hai-nui. I remember seeing one or two cast iron Hai-nui on the banks of the Yangtze to preserve the town of Shih-shih from inundations.

Friday, 30th Dec.

Took a ride around the Northwestern side of the City to-day, out at the North and in at the West Gate. Not far from the little West Gate are two cast iron Rhenocerous, Hai-nui, a few feet apart from each other, both under a small shed and facing N.W.W., they are supposed to protect the City from inundations by the overflowing of a small river a little further off, and are thus placed beyond outside of the Levée, or proper water barrier on this side of the City. On turning in towards the principal West Gate, we passed a single unicorn on the Levée itself sitting on its haunches with its mouth open, as if laughing at the absurdity of being placed there for any useful purpose. Although the shape of the unicorn (Tu-kio-ko) is different, the horn is similar, that diamond-shaped in cross section is to that of the Hai-nui. I remember seeing one or two cast iron Hai-nui on the banks of the Yangtze to preserve the town of Shih-shih from inundations.

Saturday, 31st Dec.

Last evening the Revd. T. Richard

called to tell me that the officials had desired him to tell me that they had come to the conclusion to give Tls. 200, as a reward for my lost baggage so as to enable me to travel, and that my friend Fung-chun-hun had promised to supplement it with Tls. 200 from his private purse, a proof that he considers the gift of the officials a shabby and rather mean affair; the local authorities having refused to receive me or deal directly with me, and having chosen a missionary as a go-between shows that they are guilty of neglect and frightened to deal directly with me, or through a native go-between—they also feel assured of successfully treating the affair as a slight matter, through the missionary, on whose ignorance of official etiquette and the respect due to me, they can easily impose. I do not pretend to claim compensation for my lost baggage, but I claim the assistance of the officials in seeking it. Richard has just written to say that some clue is being got at, through the Romanists and officials of the Man-chow Garrison. At the same time they wish to know, what day I have selected for my departure, as if to drive me away by hook or crook without my lost property. I have named Tuesday as the day on which I should like to leave, but the promised funds have not yet turned up. Anything for a quiet life. I suppose my baggage will never turn up if I remain here, but will be sent on after me; when found I cannot then claim anything that may be missing from it, the contents are so valuable that they may be seductive to some one. I fear ought—not trust in Providence for everything.

Sunday, 1st Jan.

This surely must be New Year's day, as I am not at home and have not been since I was twelve years old. On New Year's day called on the Romanists and had a glass of wine claret with the priests, spent the evening with the Protestants and had service with Chinese in summer; at present all is brown, and the dust in the city is something like that in Peking. The city is rectangular, corresponding to the cardinal points nearly, and has two gates and three bastions in each face, besides the angle-bastions—the angle-gates and bastions being surrounded by buildings perforated with ports, like the broadside of an old-fashioned line of battle ship. Excepting at the south gate there is nothing worth the name of suburb near the walls, and that at the south gate is not much of a one.

The Rev. Mr. Pigott, C.I.M., Apostle of Jesus Christ, in Shun-sai, came to see me this evening. He is an Irishman of Norman extraction, standing about 5 feet 9 inches in his Chinese shoes, and measuring about 48 inches around the chest in his wadded robe and riding coat. Altogether he is a fine young man, who speaks English fluently without any touch of the brogue, but he shaves off the corners of his beard like a "white-faced yankee." He has been over two years in China and has mastered the difficulties of the language, and travelled considerably in North-China and elsewhere. He complimented me on my knowledge of the language, Chinese customs, and etiquette, and approbation of old customs, and expressed a hope that I also knew the value of my immortal soul as well as much of a one.

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